

THE OHIO ORGAN, OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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THE SEWING WOMEN.

THE SEWING WOMEN.—Justice, Benevolence, selfishness and injustice, are the bases of, and characterize all social movements and conditions. As they exist, abstractly or relatively, such is the state of society. Growing out of these principles, and coming nearer to the surface, are various economical maxims, which regulate individual and combined action.—Of these, we may mention the law of supply and demand which elevates or depresses the amount of labor and its compensation, by competition. No selfish man will give to one, more for a day's work than he can get it for from another. No one will be content to take less for their work, than will be given by another, and thus it is all through society. Self interest governs. But there are other maxims not to be overlooked, but to be considered in connection with those first mentioned, viz: Knowledge is power—ignorance is weakness, whether special or general—wealth is strength—poverty is weakness—and let us not forget morals and religion are valuable aids to the ignorant and poor, as capital. Also, it should be remembered, "in union there is safety and power." Capital and labor have always been in an unwise, unwholesome antagonism—capital is freedom—labor is slavery, and knowledge is capital and ignorance is slavery. Let those most deeply interested in the contest for justice, and against selfishness, remember and become familiar with these and many other like truths.

similar to that now going on in Cincinnati, to secure, if possible, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. All employers, however, are not to blame in this matter, for many would cheerfully give their workmen and workwomen higher wages than they do, provided the Jackscrews of their business would do so too; and unless they do, they are undersold, and purchasers for use and consumption, go to buy where they can get the most for their money. The comprehensive doctrine of mankind is, "get all you can, and keep all you get" within the pale of the statute law; postponing the consideration of God's law—"do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you."

The question now is, however, of a practical nature; it is, so to arrange female employment, in variety and quantity, as to make it necessary, to make it the interest of employers of women to give them better wages than they now receive; and until it is their interest to do so, no worldly wise man expects that they will. Combined action alone, on the part of employees can effect a favorable change, while separate action will ever prove inefficient for reform and the ends of benevolent justice.

In such a case as at present engages the public mind of Cincinnati, that of insufficient remuneration to female work, all society is deeply interested, no less than the seamstresses themselves. It is a question of public and private morals, of political economy in the poor laws, and in other particulars which will readily suggest themselves to the minds of pure and kindly natures.

Philosophers, men of unexceptionable life, but whose thoughts, unfortunately, have never risen above this material plane of action from effects to causes, have on various occasions proposed to accomplish, by novel forms, the emancipation of the unfortunate and incompetent from the tyranny of capital and knowledge. We need, only name Owen and Fourier. The thing is to be done, as you would work out a mathematical problem, without any reference to the vitalizing principle of Christianity, which can only insure the working of these systems according to their theories. Now we do not condemn these systems, for nothing is useful unless it is practical; indeed they are indispensable, but we insist they will not work, they cannot be

made to work right, unless by the force of a great central idea, such as we have named. But the way to reform society is not to withdraw from it, but to mix in it; for it is the leaven within the lump that leaveneth it, not that which is somewhere else.

But, laying aside speculations, let us come to facts—recent facts—facts here in the United States, and perhaps we may all be able to derive practical hints, which can be applied in the present emergency. Read the following carefully, then reflect seriously, with a view to a successful application of the principles involved, to the injustice and selfishness displayed by capital and knowledge vs. labor and ignorance. Capital and labor are necessary to each other, and should be friends and allies, not enemies.

Over four hundred mercantile establishments, in different parts of New England and New York, are united for the cheap purchase of goods. Each contributes its quota to the support, at Boston, of what is called a Board of Trade. The members of this Board are competent men, make all the purchases, and receive for their services a fixed compensation of three dollars a day, and, we believe, some share of the net profits. Each establishment, or, as it is called, division, pays an advance of only one or two per cent. on the price paid the producer.

The Protective Union began in Boston in 1845, with one division, and a capital not exceeding a couple hundred of dollars. Last October there were 403 divisions, which had done during the year a business of three millions. The following table shows the rate of the increase of the sub-divisions:

Receipts the past year.....	\$25,414
Expenses the past year.....	\$24,319
Net earnings.....	\$1,095
For the past year.....	\$1,095

The purchases through the Central Agency have increased still more rapidly. Up to January 1, 1848, a period of more than two years, they amounted to only \$18,700, while in the twelve months ending in October last, they were considerably more than a million.

The enterprise is yet in its infancy, but if it should continue to prosper, it will not fail to work an entire revolution in the present mode of conducting commercial business.

For some time past, we have been corresponding with different persons for the purpose of obtaining for our readers exact information on this subject. Below, we give a letter from a gentleman who has been actively engaged in organizing branches of the Protective Union. It contains some interesting details:

N. A. PHALANX, Feb. 14, 1853.

Dear Sir—Since writing you, I have received the document herewith enclosed, from Boston, from which you may gather the history, present condition, &c., and draw your own inferences as to the future of the Protective Union. A copy of the Constitution has not come to hand, therefore I will state that whenever fifteen or more men think proper to apply to the central body for the purpose of cooperation, an officer waits upon them, and superintends the organization, and gives them a number, by which, thereafter, they shall be designated, when they proceed to business; with a given number of members they are entitled to one representative to the central body, which is known as the "Central Division." Boston, which body meets semi-annually.

Its officers are a President, Vice President, Secretary, &c., its Committee of Finance, and one on Trade, &c. To this Committee of Trade, through its Chairman or Secretary, all orders for goods of any kind are transmitted, and by them filled, and the goods shipped to their several divisions, at an average cost for the transaction to the division-ordering, of about one per cent. Thus much for the "Central." The several divisions make their own by-laws, and regulate their own internal affairs, by a similar organization, differing, however, very much in their methods. Some few hiring capital and selling at the usual prices, and dividing profits, some selling only to members at one price, and to others at another, making outsiders pay all expenses.

I was instrumental in organizing No. 55, in the spring of 1848, the first in New Bedford. We commenced business with about \$250 and 25 members, investing \$10 each. Our method being to sell to members at one price, and to outsiders at another, reducing the percentage as our sales increased, in order to sell at cost and have no profits, simply making it a self-sustaining institution, thinking this the shortest road to the hearts, heads and pockets of that class of society who, heretofore, have been the least successful in doing any-

thing for themselves, viz: the workingmen; the result has proved more than we anticipated; at the end of the fourth quarter, we had 118 members, \$1,180 capital, and our sales amounting to \$6,050. We turned our capital every fifteen days.

There are, to-day, in New Bedford and Fairhaven four others, the outgrowth from No. 55, three engaged in general provisions and West India goods, and one in boots and shoes exclusively, the aggregate business of which is about \$5,000 per week, cash, at an advance of about five per cent, upon cost, saving to the consumer an average of twenty per cent., as we have sufficiently demonstrated.—By reference to the table you will see the amount of sales of No. 55 to be for the past year \$53,147 on a capital of \$1,800. In this division, members have bought at retail, for prime cost, during the past four years. I am thus particularly interested in reference to this division, in order to show what may be done, and moreover, it is that with which I am most intimately acquainted. This, in my opinion, is the greatest reform movement of the present age, this, the organization of distribution, the only practical school in which the working classes may learn the importance of, and the possibility of an organization of Production, the end to which we are, a few, at present devoted.

Hoping that the foregoing may not be unacceptable to you, I beg to remain, &c. A. C.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG'S LECTURE.

Christ Church was filled, on Sabbath evening last, with an attentive audience, on the occasion of the Pastor's lecture on the "Beginning and End of Drunkenness." The lecturer was greeted by the presence of a large body of

the middle class, which had been reserved for their use. The following brief abstract contains the points of the lecture:

Choosing his text from the 8th chapter of Luke, 30th verse, the Rev. gentleman commenced by referring to the different demerits influences that enter into the spirit of man. Each has its special victims and special powers. Hate, Fear, Pride, Ambition, Power, each sweep its spoil away; but more than all, with deep, vindictive purpose, Intemperance careered headlong over its path of destruction. Its name was Legion, for it was "many devils"—its power seemed irresistible. With however great resolution its victim turns away from its destroying influence, still he ever finds himself returning—the labyrinth is inextricable. It is the custom in India to place a white flag wherever a victim has fallen to the savage beast; the speaker would place a flag beside every cup of alcoholic drinks.—Drunkenness never carries the soul by storm; its movement is gradual. It is not a precipice, but an icy slope, down which, once started, the unfortunate one goes to a dishonored grave, to a drunkard's hell.

By the indulgence of the parent the love of liquor is transmitted hereditarily to the child. Everywhere youth is met by the seducer, and before the temperance agitation commenced, not one in a hundred escaped.

Wine seemed a Scriptural right at weddings; Satan often pleads Scriptural authority for his purposes. Evening parties, where the wine sparkles, is another vile of the destroyer—the host presses, and woman urges with her smiles. The damnation follows, and all bewail the sad result, yet again and again enact their fearful part. Dinner parties, and warm hospitality, too, are used as cloaks for the monster. Annual festivals, social and sacred, are desecrated by it—under their broad cover thousands go swiftly down. Medicine is another and dangerous excuse. The guardian of health yet recommends the indulgence, the relief becomes a disease, the evil a necessity. All these are the beginning of the curse; its progress is rapid, its end fearful—no less than total death.

The moderate drinking house is the next step; close it and where would be the 50,000 who fall each year? From occasional, comes daily indulgence; the habit fastens itself. It needs not the outward manifestation of drunkenness to prove a drunkard. The secret drinker is a debauchee equal with the staggerer. Public dinners, oyster suppers, and the gambling room, are advanced steps. Our public journals revert to their influence with levity, and thus bind closer the damning chain. The public bar is the last and lowest scene—the drunkard's hell—the only escape is by special grace. The full enumeration of all its ills would be a catalogue comprising every ill on earth. The virtues go down in the raging flood; filial, conjugal and paternal duties are

neglected; the intellect goes next, then physical disorganization follows.

Who has not seen the effect of this curse in destroying households? The social circle held out the first temptation, it is the first destroyer. One hundred millions of dollars are yearly spent for this demon; 200,000 paupers mark where this blight has passed; 50,000 yearly graves are his footprints! Three-fourths of all insanity, poverty and crime is the result of his work!

TOTAL ABSTINENCE is the only safeguard. Of all reformation this is the greatest; political, social, or religious, will not flourish if not imbued with this feature.

However great the physical agony that ensues from demonic possession, yet the mental far exceeds it. As the body goes to the grave, step by step, so does moral nature decline and spiritual death approach. While the undue stimulus keeps the life apparatus moving, we see the man a loathsome machine, full of all filthiness. The end is disgusting in its external sense—it is damning in its internal view. The body has gone to dishonored decay—the soul has gone to abhorred damnation.

WEAVING OF BROCATTES.—It is said that a factory at Humphreysville, Conn., is the only one in the world where silk brocettes are woven by power looms. At all other places, where they are made, the weaving is done by hand, and previous to the successful operation of this establishment, it was deemed impossible to construct machinery ingenious enough to weave in silk the complicated patterns of the brocettes. The use of machinery is the only thing which enables American makers to compete with the German and French manufacturers in this branch of industry, as the foreign establishments have greatly the advantage in the cheapness of labor. The artist employed in this factory is

of the best order, and was educated at Napoleon's celebrated school of design at Lyons.

THE AMAZON.—The Government of Bolivia, availing itself of the unquestionable right which the nation has to navigate rivers which flow through her territory and empty into the Amazon, guarantees the reward of ten thousand dollars to the first steamer which, through the La Plata or Amazon, may arrive at any declared port of entry on those rivers, in her territory. There are ten thousand abandoned silver mines along the banks of the Amazon.

TEMPERANCE IN MARYLAND.—A bill has been reported in the State Senate proposing to take the sense of the voters of Maryland, at the next November election, on the propriety of prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. If a majority vote in favor of the prohibition, no license is to be granted after the first of February next.

¶ We learn from the Marietta Intelligencer that Dudley Woodbridge, of that city, died on Sunday, April 3d. He was 75 years of age, and for fifty years had been a merchant in Marietta. He was brother to Gov. Woodbridge, of Michigan, and was very generally known and respected for his integrity and manly virtues. Marietta has lost several of her old and substantial citizens during the past year.

¶ A ten-hour bill, so called, has passed the lower branch of the New York Legislature. It provides that no man or boy shall be required to work more than ten hours, unless he has a special understanding previously with his employer. The vote on its passage was extremely close.

A HARVEST FOR FLORISTS.—One of the items of expense in the ball given by the Legislative Assembly of France in honor of the marriage of the Emperor, was \$25,000 for flowers to decorate the saloons and passages.

A company has been formed with a perpetual charter, under the railroad law of Indiana for the purpose of constructing a road and docks to pass the largest boat and cargo, (without breaking bulk,) around the falls of the Ohio in the very short time of from thirty to thirty-five minutes. The project is pronounced practicable by eminent engineers, and preferable, in some points of view, to a canal.—The cost is estimated at \$600,000.

¶ Terra Cotta ornaments for the exterior of buildings have been introduced into Boston. Window-caps, brackets, &c., are made of this article, and are much admired. As they are much cheaper than ornaments made of sandstone, it is thought they will come into general use.